

The Intelligencer.

Office: Nos. 23 and 27 Fourteenth Street.
DAN MANNING will man the tiller. Here is hope for "the machine" and a black eye for reform.

For of the seven cabinet officers have yet to show themselves big enough to spread over the country.

We want to hear George William Curtis on Cleveland, Manning and reform. The boss in politics is looking up.

The Morgans don't get into the cabinet. Any cold victuals that may be intended for them will be handed out the kitchen door.

Statements of the stump of McDonald and Thurman don't measure up to the requirements of this administration. Manning and Whitney are about the right size.

It is a remarkable piece of jewelry, that cabinet. The most important place is given to the most machine politician of Cleveland's State. This appointment will disgust the country—unless the country has a copper-lined, forty-horse power stomach.

SENATOR RIDDLERBERGER is hard to please, and he has an ungracious way of showing his displeasure. He stood out against the confirmation of Hugh McCulloch, to be Secretary of the Treasury. Now he objects to the immediate confirmation of three gentlemen selected from the Senate and who by customary courtesy should have been confirmed without reference to a committee. There is no reason why such men as Bayard, Lamar and Garland should not be treated with every courtesy. Mr. Riddlerberger's behavior is, to say the least, very small.

The selection of two cabinet officers from the President's own State—which does well to get the Presidency again—will hardly meet the approval of the Democratic party. It cannot be well received by the Democracy of the great group of middle Western States of which the President has had no thought in the making of his cabinet.

The taking of two cabinet officers from one State without precedent. It was done by the early Presidents, for reasons which have long since ceased to exist. The later Presidents have looked as much to the geography as to the personnel of their cabinets. Cleveland does not seem to have constructed his cabinet according to any plan of general sectional representation. He takes four of his advisers from the upper Atlantic States, and all on a line less than four hundred miles long; he has two from the contiguous Southern States of Arkansas and Mississippi, and then goes due north to the great lakes to give the great Northwest a representation. The vast Democratic population lying west of Arkansas and Wisconsin, and the strong Democratic element in the middle Western States, are left out in the cold.

THERE is not so much as one surprise in President Cleveland's cabinet. Every man was named in advance by the newspapers and for the place to which he has been appointed, it cannot be called a strong cabinet. Bayard, Garland and Lamar are experienced public men of ability and character. The others have no reputation at all as statesmen.

Mr. Vilas is a prominent man in his section, a good lawyer and public speaker, but the country has yet to become acquainted with him. Judge Endicott stands well at home, but he is the least known of the whole Cabinet. Mr. Whitney has recently achieved a national reputation as the son-in-law of Senator Payne, of Ohio, and the provider of a big campaign fund. Mr. Manning is a shrewd machine politician, and for that reason he is given the most important place in the Cabinet—a place which Mr. Bayard greatly desired. Any other political boss would bring to the office as much dignity and fitness.

In the appointment of Mr. Manning the President makes the country pay a high price for liquidating his personal obligation to the man who ran his preliminary campaign and did the "fine work" in the New York canvass. Mr. Whitney also comes high. He represents not only special New York railroad interests, but he will be the Standard Oil Company in the Cabinet—another personal debt paid. Mr. Whitney is a safe lawyer, but that does not take the life out of him. Of all the appointments the two from New York are the least fit to be in the cabinet, as a whole it cannot be expected to impress the country favorably.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Rolling Potatoes Death-dealing Scandal in a Tennessee Family.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., March 5.—This evening Frank Kunkle, a farmer, living in Grant alley, Allegheny City, placed on the stove to boil a mixture of turpentine, tallow and lard, which he had been told would cure his horse of lameness. In the room at the time, besides Kunkle, was his daughter Annie, aged 7 years; his son, aged 5 years; Julia Walters, 13 years old, and a young man named Dipp.
The mixture had been on the stove for some time when it suddenly exploded. Instantly it ignited, and a second afterwards an explosion occurred which scattered the boiling liquid and flames in all directions. Young Dipp, with great presence of mind, grabbed up the can with the burning mixture and started for the door, while Kunkle ran to the rescue of the children, and others were a mass of flames. One by one he picked them up and threw them out of the window into the yard, and then jumping after them tore the clothes from their bodies. Assistance was called, and the fire having been extinguished the little sufferers were carried back to the house. Annie was seriously hurt, and died in a short time. The cause of the fire was said to be the turpentine, which was said to be very inflammable. The damage to the house was very slight.

SEVEN MUSES

Selected to Preside Over the Various Departments

Under the Administration of the Democratic Reform President.

One State Takes Two-Sevenths of the Honors.

Riddlerberger Kicks On Senator Bayard's Un-Americanism.

Brief Sketches of the Lives of the Cabinet Officers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5.—President Cleveland sent to the Senate the following nominations:

Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.
Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning, of New York.
Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Navy—Wm. C. Whitney, of New York.
Secretary of the Interior—L. Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

Postmaster General—William F. Vilas, of Wisconsin.
Attorney General—A. H. Garland, of Arkansas.

The Cabinet nominations were all referred to the committees. Senator Riddlerberger, objecting to the customary immediate consideration of nominations of those who were members of the Senate, Riddlerberger made a few remarks, saying in substance that his objection to Bayard arose from the belief that he was un-American. The Senate adjourned without conferring any of the Cabinet nominations.

PREMIER BAYARD.

A Sketch of the Eventful Life of the Secretary of State.
Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, was born on the 24th of October, 1828. As a boy he always excelled in his studies, although he was anxious in early youth to become one of America's merchant princes, and was inclined to throw overboard all the possibilities of political greatness which were incident to his position as a member of the ruling house of Delaware. His early education was obtained principally at the "Finishing" school at Wilmington. He was persuaded to give up the legal profession. He was admitted to the bar in 1851 and had soon built up an excellent practice, extending all over the State. In 1853 he was appointed by the President to United States District Attorney, but soon afterward abandoned the office. It was in March, 1858, that he was chosen to succeed his father as United States Senator. He was a sterling adherent to the doctrines of the Democratic party and came in a short time to be regarded as one of the ablest exponents in the upper house. Through the framing of all the later reconstruction legislation he became a representative of the large party of the Northern people that believed in making concessions to the Southern States, and although in the minority he made himself felt in the advocacy of their cause. He was re-elected in 1864, and became a member of the Electoral Commission, voting with his Democratic colleagues against the seating of Rutherford B. Hayes in the Presidential chair.

MASTERS OF MONEY BAGS.

From the Sanctum of the Newspaper to the Treasury Portfolio.
Daniel F. Manning was born in Albany in 1831. His father died a few years after his birth, leaving his widow, son and daughter unprotected. When 9 years of age he began to earn his own living as an errand boy in the *Argus* office, and it was there that he acquired all his education and experience. Politics was the principal business of the *Argus*, and the boy took to it as a duck does to swimming. Mr. William J. Cassin, the owner of the *Argus*, was not slow in discovering the peculiar talents of his errand boy, and made him a reporter before he was 15 years old. Manning acquired in this position an extensive acquaintance with prominent men as the *Argus* office was then the headquarters of the Northern Democracy, and he became early initiated into the mysteries of political wire-pulling. All through the war he reported the proceedings of the New York Senate, and his political connections of importance here in the State of New York.

Being thrifty and economical he managed not only to support his mother and sister, but also to acquire a little competency so that he could become a contributor to the *Argus* when Cassin died, at the time of the close of the war, consolidated his paper with the *Albany* and turned his business into a stock company. Manning then became city editor of the *Argus*, and a prominent figure in local politics. He was not slow in discovering the peculiar talents of his errand boy, and made him a reporter before he was 15 years old. Manning acquired in this position an extensive acquaintance with prominent men as the *Argus* office was then the headquarters of the Northern Democracy, and he became early initiated into the mysteries of political wire-pulling. All through the war he reported the proceedings of the New York Senate, and his political connections of importance here in the State of New York.

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AN INDIAN REVOLT.

BRITISH SUBJECT FOR RUSSIA.
They Proclaim in Favor of the Holy Cross.
A Graphic Description of the Tragic Death of the Gallant Col. Fred. Burnaby—He Died Smiling at Death.

LONDON, March 5.—A dispatch just received from Tehran states that the insurgent native chiefs of India have already raised the holy cross and proclaimed in favor of Russia.

This is looked upon as serious news, and creates some excitement in London. It had a bad effect on the markets, and taken in connection with the visit of the Russian Ambassador on Gladstone and his ignoring of Granville to-day, gives a more alarming aspect to affairs than any news received from Central Asia since the Russo-Afghan boundary difficulties began. The eyes of the English people are now turned toward the time the Mahdi, the dynamiter and Gordon are forgotten. It is the prevailing sentiment that the British have more information than they care to let the country know, and the utmost curiosity is expressed as to the nature of the message from the Car which the Russian Minister presented to Gladstone. The whole affair may precipitate war between the two powers.

THE SHOCKING DETAILS OF A PARIS CRIME Brought Out.
PARIS, March 5.—A sensational trial, bristling with truly Borgian enormities, began to-day in the Assize Court of the Seine. An exotic individual named Melle, alias l'Homme Femme, alias la Grosse Nana, tried to murder a well-to-do poultry merchant named Lebon. The evidence shows that Melle and Lebon entered the former's apartments, at No. 23 Rue de Lyon, and shortly afterward the concierge heard the voice of a man crying "Help, help!" "An assassin!" "An assassin!" A body was heard falling with a heavy thud; then came a sort of death rattle. The concierge, terrified, exclaimed: "Melle is murdering somebody!" and ran to Melle's room. Melle replied: "It is nothing." The concierge said: "If it is nothing, then open the door." This Melle refused to do. The concierge ran out and got a policeman. Melle then opened the door, and the policeman, Melle in an open coat, covered by a carpetbag, and a pleasant smile said: "My dear friend, I have just had a little family quarrel. We are all liable to such quarrels, and mine is no happily ended. The policeman was satisfied and retired. Soon afterward Melle was arrested, and was found with a bloody shirt and a bloody handkerchief. Melle then locked his wife into her bedroom and was heard working with carpenter's tools for several hours. Melle then disappeared. A long black queue of witnesses, all of whom were sworn in by the court, began to appear at the same time. This happened last April. On May 9 a sailor sailed out of the Seine, near the statue of Henri Quatre, the upper part of a man's body, the vertebral column bearing marks of having been covered by a carpenter's saw. The sailor, who was discovered near the same place a man's head.

Ten days after a pair of thighs, then a pair of feet and a pair of arms were found floating in the Seine. All these sections bore the marks of having been separated by a saw. These fragments of a corpse, when put together, enabled the police to identify them as the remains of Lebon, the poultry merchant. It now appeared that Melle had killed his wife and had up in her bedroom, had sawed the body of his victim into about twenty sections and packed them into a long black trunk, which he threw into the Seine. On June 29 Melle was discovered by the general staff of the army, and was taken to the police station. He was found with a bloody shirt and a bloody handkerchief. Melle then locked his wife into her bedroom and was heard working with carpenter's tools for several hours. Melle then disappeared. A long black queue of witnesses, all of whom were sworn in by the court, began to appear at the same time. This happened last April. On May 9 a sailor sailed out of the Seine, near the statue of Henri Quatre, the upper part of a man's body, the vertebral column bearing marks of having been covered by a carpenter's saw. The sailor, who was discovered near the same place a man's head.

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